

From the Voice of the Fugitive.

GOOD NEWS FROM SLAVERY.

Twenty-nine fugitives have just arrived in Canada, on board of the express train of the 'Underground Railroad,' from Kentucky. In this self-emancipated company, there were three small children, five young women (which is equal to ten men), and eleven able-bodied young men. They were not all from one person, but banded themselves together with a determination to come to Canada, or die in the attempt. They were armed with guns, pistols, knives, and clubs, with which to defend their liberty. We were informed of their coming by our anti-slavery telegraph, just fifteen hours before their arrival, so that we knew within ten minutes of the time that they would arrive. It would be in vain for us to attempt to describe here what our feelings were upon this subject, after spending twenty-four sleepless hours with deep solicitude and fearful apprehensions. We can only say that Alexander, the Great, after he conquered the whole world, never felt happier than we did, after we saw the last boat-load of these brethren shoved out from shore, and heard them with one united voice break forth in singing the following verses:—

Am—O, Susannah!

I'm on my way to Canada,
That cold and dreary land;
The dire effects of slavery
I can no longer stand.
My soul is vexed within me,
To think that I'm a slave,
I've now resolved to strike the blow,
For freedom on the grave.

O! righteous Father,
Will thou not pity me,
And aid me on to Canada,
Where colored men are free?

I heard the Queen of England say,
If we would all forsake
Our native land of slavery,
And come across the Lake,
That she was standing on the shore,
With arms extended wide,
To give us all a peaceful home
Beyond the rolling tide.

Farwell, old master!
That's enough for me—
I'm going straight to Canada,
Where colored men are free.

I've served my master all my days,
Without a single word;
And I am forced to run away,
To flee the lash and rod;
The hounds are baying on my track—
The master's just behind;
Resolved that he will bring us back,
Before we cross the line.

O, old master!
Don't come after me,
I'm going up to Canada,
Where colored men are free.

It was just about the dawn of day, and about mid-way of the Detroit river, when one of the most delightful scenes burst upon our vision that ever our eyes beheld. About fifty sail vessels were just below us, floating on the bosom of this delightful river, with all their canvas spread to the breeze—and twenty-nine human beings just emerging from American slavery into British liberty, together with the heavenly music of liberty, sung by them in the true spirit of it, which made the whole elements around echo from shore to shore. But enough of this. When they stepped upon the Canadian shore, they all discharged their guns and pistols, and rejoiced in their new birth-land with joy unspeakable and full of glory.

It will be seen in another column, by reading the proceedings of our meeting in Windsor last Tuesday, that it was truly a day of jubilee, celebrated by the colored people of Windsor and Detroit, with their friends.

The church door was thrown wide open all day, where several of the newly-arrived fugitives had the unspeakable joy of finding some of their nearest and dearest relatives, who had fled from slavery to Canada years before them. This day will long be remembered by the friends of humanity.

WHAT NORTHERN DOUGLASSISM CAN DO.

The *Lowell Amos*, in allusion to the advertisement we published recently from the *Boston Courier*, headed 'A rare chance for Capitalists,' pertinently says:—

However harsh such an advertisement may grate on the ears of most readers, doubtless those of the *Courier* consider it prime reading, and relish it much better than the editorials from that paper. It has an air of freshness and novelty quite uncommon to a northern journal, and the *Courier* should have a vote of thanks passed to it at once for being the first to introduce this kind of newspaper literature at the North. Mrs. Stowe's 'Key' is to prove a failure, because it is a 'violent abolition tract,' but there is no 'violent abolition tract' to the above. It is a genuine document, published for pay, bidding for purchasers of a public house, with fixtures, liquors and servants—the whole paraphernalia of such an establishment—under the 'solid non-resistance' of the *Courier*. It has the impress of a real, genuine fact. There is no 'exaggeration'—no 'fiction' in that document. We hope the hotel keepers of Boston will bear in mind the advantages held out to them by Mr. Willberger, through the columns of the *Courier*. If we mistake not, rumors of 'strikes' among the hotel waiters of that city, New York and Philadelphia have lately reached our ears. But the purchaser of the 'Palaki House' need be under no apprehension of such occurrences among his servants. He took them out of his pocket, and if they don't suit him, he can put them back again, by transferring their sable skins in the regular 'yellow box.' Oh, no—there need be no such events. Prime negroes never strike, no more than a stock of liquors. The only 'strikes' about the 'Palaki' will be the landlord striking the 'd-d darkey,' because he don't happen to tread up in this fashion he thinks he should.

If it wouldn't be considered too middle-class, we would like to ask the *Courier* how much it gets an insertion for that advertisement; whether or not its advocacy of southern dirt, and bondage to the insertion; and what its opinion is in regard to Mr. Willberger finding a customer among the Bostonians; and also of the fact that the same person whose shell would be large enough to contain the souls of the newspaper publishers, who, in face of the enlightened opinion of the merchant princes of Boston, have published the advertisement of a trafficker in human flesh.

THE SLAVE TRADE IN CUBA. Col. Fuller, of the New York *Mirror*, thus exposes some of the secrets of the Cuban slave trade:—

It is a well known fact that nearly all the merchants and shopkeepers of Havana are native Spaniards; and, as I have before stated, they are not only contented, but factually devoted to the Spanish Government. A large portion of this class came to Cuba as adventurers, and began life as clerks on small salaries. After accumulating five hundred dollars, they would purchase a share in a joint-stock slave-trading company; and, in the course of a year or two, received a profit, in the shape of a dividend, amounting to ten thousand dollars; which sum, re-invested in the same business, soon made them millionaires. These nabobs then generally returned to Spain to spend their ill-gotten fortunes, leaving a crop of clerks to follow in the footsteps of their inhuman predecessors. It is, perhaps, not generally known, that some of our New York 'merchant princes,' whose sudden wealth has been attributed to the sugar business, have derived their largest revenues from capital ably invested in the slave trade. Persons who are curious in such matters, may learn further particulars by making inquiry in Havana.

CORRECTION.—Our friend Samuel May, Jr., is mistaken in stating, as he does in the *LIBERATOR*, that the American Bible Society sent out Rev. Dr. Spring and Parker, of this city, as associates of Rev. Samuel Ireneo Prime, to represent that Society at the Anniversary of the British and Foreign Bible Society, soon to be held in London. Mr. May was probably led into this error by a hasty reading of a communication in the *Standard* of April 28. The two gentlemen named would, as our correspondent intimated, be fit associates of the *Observer* man in such a mission, but the Bible Society has not yet ventured to test the patience of the British public by administering so strong a pro-slavery dose. *Anti-Slavery Standard.*

THE LIBERATOR.

No Union with Slaveholders.

BOSTON, MAY 20, 1853.

NEW ENGLAND ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

The Annual Meeting of this Convention will be held in Boston, in the Melodeon, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, May 25th and 26th, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. Of all the anti-slavery gatherings in this country, numerous and spirited as many of them are, none excite so much interest or bring such numbers together as this conventional body. The widest and most cordial invitation is to be present, and participate in its proceedings, is given to anti-slavery men and women, in whatever position they may stand; and to all many opponents of the cause of emancipation, a free platform will be offered on that occasion, as it has ever been—for liberty never yet had cause to dread the light, or to shrink from an open encounter with slavery. It has been deemed advisable to occupy but two instead of three days, as heretofore; but it is intended to make the opening session not merely preliminary, but as spirited in the way of discussion as practicable. Prompt attendance, therefore, is requested, that every hour may be profitably employed in the slave's behalf.

Among the speakers present may be confidently expected Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Wendell Phillips, Edmund Quincy, Rev. Andrew T. Fox, Rev. J. T. Sargent, Rev. E. A. Stockman, Parker Pillsbury, Stephen S. and Abby K. Foster, Lucy Stone, Charles C. Burleigh, Henry C. Wright, C. L. Remond, and others.

By order of the Board of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Society,

FRANCIS JACKSON, President.

R. F. WALLCUT, Secretary.

THE N. E. CONVENTION.

Next week is the great anniversary week, in this city, for various religious and philanthropic associations. Boston is diminutive in comparison with New York, but sufficiently large to make her yearly gatherings both numerous and attractive. Among these, the *New England Anti-Slavery Convention* takes the most prominent place, in point of importance and interest. It will be held in the Melodeon on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, (day and evening,) commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. By referring to the official Call, it will be seen that the Convention is to be in session but two days, instead of three, as heretofore; and, therefore, a full attendance as practicable, at the opening session, is very desirable, as no time will be wasted upon mere business details, and as it is intended to enter promptly into the discussion of the great question of the times. In recording its proceedings, we hope to be able to show that they were full of life, and to chronicle the fact that the numbers in attendance exceeded those of any one of the long series held in Boston. Free speech, a free platform, and a godlike cause, should present irresistible attractions.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PARENT SOCIETY AT NEW YORK.

Probably no anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society has ever been held under circumstances more strongly calculated to excite general curiosity and interest, than that which took place last week in the city of New York. Driven from that city, three years ago, by mobocratic violence, which was connived at by the officials then in authority—it was not until this season that a suitable building could be obtained, either from fear of its destruction or hostility to our cause, in which to hold the annual meeting of the Society. Of course, it was extremely uncertain what would be the result of it, and hence the anxiety of many on that score.

Well, the meeting has been held—peacefully, triumphantly, 'with none to molest,' and it was not in the power of all the fiends of darkness to 'make afraid,' if they had been let loose. The 'Union Society Committee,' Captain Rynders and his Empire Club, and all that stripe, were not *ad inventum*. The Chinese Assembly Room was densely packed in every part, and wholly inadequate to accommodate the numbers in attendance, composed of the choicest moral materials. The speeches on the occasion were bold, impressive and eloquent, and elicited much applause. These were reluctantly compelled to defer till next week, being able to find room for nothing more than the proceedings of the business meetings. These will be read with interest.

A New York correspondent, in a private letter, gives the following intelligence:—

'HENRY WARD BEECHER preached a great sermon yesterday—all about reform and reformers—suggested, avowedly, by the scenes of anniversary week. It is a great pity that you did not get to hear him. I wish it were possible for me to give you a sketch, but I might as well attempt to report thunder and lightning. At the close, he spoke of his attendance at our anniversary, and of his speaking there, not apologetically, but manfully. He spoke of you by name as 'a man, who, for twenty years, in the midst of obloquy and reproach, and at the sacrifice of worldly ambition, had stood, and stood like a pyramid, for a great moral principle.' He then asked, 'How many of you have done that?' PHILLIPS he called the 'golden-mouthed'—the 'most eloquent of the sons of New England.' His text was, 'Ye know not what spirit ye are of.' (Luke 19:25, and context.) 'These men,' said he, (GARRISON and PHILLIPS and others), 'are the Samaritans; while you, I fear, are like James and John, ready to call down fire from heaven to consume them.' He criticised both the reformers and the Church as wanting the full power of the love principle. This was their great deficiency. The sects were mere 'Christian bull-dogs, snarling and growling at each other,' &c., and 'reformers often bitter in spirit and unresolvable in their demands.' Some things I could not quite assent to, but the discourse, as a whole, was good and great, showing a masterly comprehension of human nature in all its phases, and great power of logic and illustration.'

DEATH OF JESSE HUTCHINSON.

Telegraphic intelligence is received of the death of JESSE HUTCHINSON, of the 'Hutchinson Family,' at a Water Cure establishment near Cincinnati, (where he has been since his return from California,) on Sunday last. The anti-slavery cause is deeply indebted to him for many of its most popular songs, as well as other philanthropic and reformatory enterprises. Doubtless the particulars of his illness and death will be given to the public hereafter.

We have also to announce the death, in Cambridgeport, of an early, faithful, and venerable friend of the slave, Dea. STEPHEN LATHROP, aged 73. He was for many years a Vice President of the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. The inquiry of 'R. S.' respecting our presence and speech at the 'Hale Festival,' shall be answered next week. 'J. G.' on Horace Mann, is on file for insertion. If we can find room, we will publish the excellent address of H. R. Perry, of Locke, N. Y., which he has forwarded to us; but, at present, our columns are more than crowded.

We refer the working-men of America to the enthusiastic reception given Mrs. Stowe, by the working-men of Glasgow, in Scotland, as detailed in the proceedings of the meeting which occupy so large a portion of our first page.

In reply to the inquiry of Hon. MORRIS MAXX, whether he can be permitted to state his views, on our columns, upon the U. S. Constitution, in relation to slavery, we answer YES—to the fullest extent.

NINETEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

The Nineteenth Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society was held, according to appointment, in the Chinese Assembly Room, Broadway, New York, on Wednesday, May 11th, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The room was densely crowded by a highly respectable and intelligent audience.

The meeting was called to order by the President, WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, who said—It is a common allegation, on the part of the enemies of emancipation, that the abolitionists, by their efforts, have only made the condition of the slave population worse than it was before they commenced. It is said that we have put back the cause of emancipation a long distance, by being so injudicious, so rash, and so violent in our course. The allegation is an ancient one, and is worth just as much now as it was when it was uttered in olden times. How much it was worth then, you shall hear.

Mr. Garrison then read the 5th chapter of Exodus, and the first seven verses of the 6th chapter.

An opportunity being then offered to any one who might feel moved in spirit to offer vocal prayer, prayer was offered by JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, a minister of the Society of Friends, from Chester Co., Pa.

Addresses were then made by Wm. L. GARRISON, EDMUND QUINCY, LUCY STONE, and WENDELL PHILLIPS, which made a very deep impression.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, who was sitting on the platform, on being loudly called in for different parts of the hall, made a brief but earnest and felicitous speech; and was followed by FREDERICK DOUGLASS, who was called out in the same way, and responded in a happy manner.

It was then announced that the business meetings of the Society would be held in the commodious anti-room adjoining the hall, to which all who were friendly to the anti-slavery cause were cordially invited. Adjourned to meet at 3 o'clock, P. M.

BUSINESS MEETINGS.

The Society met, for business and conference, at the anti-room in the Chinese Buildings, on Wednesday afternoon, May 11, at 3 o'clock, at which time the chair was taken by the President, Wm. LLOYD GARRISON.

On motion, SAMUEL MAY, Jr., of Massachusetts, was appointed Assistant Secretary.

On motion of JOSEPH A. DUGDALE, of Pennsylvania, and seconded, it was voted that a Committee of Business be nominated by the Chair.

The following persons, being nominated, were unanimously elected said Committee:—

Wendell Phillips, Edmund Jackson, Charles C. Burleigh, Oliver Johnson, Lucy Stone, Francis Jackson, Abby Kelley Foster, Anne W. Weston, Sydney H. Gay.

On motion of E. QUINCY, and seconded, Wm. L. Garrison was added to the Business Committee.

On motion, the following persons were nominated by the Chair a Committee to report officers for the ensuing year, and they were elected as such Committee:—

Edmund Quincy, of Delaware, Mass.; Abby K. Foster, of Worcester, Mass.; Joseph A. Dugdale, of Kennett Square, Penn.; William H. Tapp and Lydia Mott, of Albany, N. Y.; James B. Whitcomb, of Conn.; Harriet Purvis, of Long Island, N. Y.; Giles B. Stebbins, of Rochester, N. Y.; Isaac Trevescott, of Ohio.

The following persons were chosen a Committee on Finance:—

Rowland Johnson, E. D. Hudson, Susan B. Anthony, and Lauren Wetmore.

EDMUND QUINCY then remarked, that we had assembled, not to make speeches, but to deliberate on the present aspects and needs of the anti-slavery cause, and to devise ways and means of extending and forwarding it. We do not expect, by this anti-slavery gathering, to convert the city of New York, or to save Wall street or Pearl street from the error of their ways. We look over our whole land, and, in view of its moral condition, and its pro-slavery guilt, we come to inquire how we shall most disturb and agitate it—for agitation is what is most needed to purify the moral atmosphere. Agitation is our appropriate work. It is our business to make pro-slavery as uncomfortable as possible. Now, there are two ways, in particular, by which, as an associated body, we can do this work, and advance the cause: 1st. By and through lecturing agents, whom we are to send forth to preach the saving word of anti-slavery truth, enabling them so to do by furnishing the very small means they require to keep soul and body together.

2d. By sustaining our organ, the NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY STANDARD, and giving it a greatly increased circulation and influence. Mr. Quincy urged the paramount duty of sustaining the *Standard*. He showed it to be a journal strictly devoted to the anti-slavery cause, without the admixture of any other subject—presenting, each week, that week's history of the anti-slavery cause. Mr. Quincy also communicated the gratifying information, already, indeed, generally known to the readers of the *Standard*,—that OLIVER JOHNSON, late editor of the *Pennsylvania Freeman*, would hereafter be united with Mr. GAY in the editorship of the *Standard*. The prospects of increased ability, vigor and variety in the columns of the paper should lead all its friends to make a corresponding effort to enlarge the circle of its readers and supporters.

FRANCIS JACKSON, the Treasurer, here presented and read his Annual Report. He stated the total receipts of the Society, for the year past, to be \$8,863 86, and the total expenditure \$7,222 66, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$1,641 20.

NOTE. It will be understood that this is the account of the American Society only, the central organization, and does not include the receipts and expenditures of any of the State or local societies.

Voted, That the report be accepted.

The President read letters from Hon. William Jay, Rev. S. G. Griswold of New London county, Connecticut, Rev. S. J. May of Syracuse, N. Y., and Hon. S. P. Chase. They were listened to with deep interest.

The Committee on Finance proceeded to the discharge of their duty, in receiving pecuniary aid in behalf of the Society.

JOHN S. ORR, of New York, announced himself as the son of a West India planter, and as having been once himself an owner of slaves. He spoke in an animated style of the vast necessity and importance of the anti-slavery movement, addressing himself particularly to young men, urging them to take hold and help the cause, and declaring his own purpose to devote himself to it.

W. L. GARRISON, at some length, showed the position, and what had been the course of the American Anti-Slavery Society, and its organ the *Standard*; both having steadily pursued the path of pure and distinct anti-slavery. And yet how little credit they receive for it in certain quarters, where intolerance and spite combine, in the hope of destroying this movement! The *Standard* is held by such responsible for what are deemed the heresies, on other subjects, of the *Liberator*, and the *Liberator*'s editor and correspondents!

SAMUEL MAY, Jr., of Massachusetts, spoke of a circular letter about to be issued by the Executive Committee of this Society, in behalf of the *Standard*; and asked that every friend of the anti-slavery cause, to whom this letter should come, would make it a personal duty to procure one or more additional subscribers. He also mentioned that the Anti-Slavery Office, in this city, (at No. 142 Nassau street,) had been recently enlarged, and rendered convenient and attractive as a place of meeting and resort for friends residing in the city, or who might be visiting it, and he expressed the earnest hope of the Committee that such use would be made of the office, far more extensively than had ever yet been done. Let it become a common centre, especially for the abolitionists of New York and its vicinity; and a common and increased acquaintance, he doubted not, would lead to results highly important to the well-being and advancement of the cause.

THOMAS B. NICHOLS, of New York, expressed his pleasure at the information now given to the meeting by Mr. May. He had suffered not a little, since his residence in this city, from the want of anti-slavery sympathy and society; and he hoped that now the American Society had furnished the means of easy and frequent intercourse, there would be a coming together of the friends, a mutual knowledge and friendship, and a vigorous cooperation to help the cause along.

OLIVER JOHNSON pursued this subject, urging the importance that the anti-slavery people of New York, however few, should become better acquainted with one another, that they might soon form a Society for the promotion of the cause in this city.

LUCY STONE, of New York, urged the same point. He had known nothing, for years, which seemed to him so likely to help forward the cause in New York, and not in New York only, as the measures and suggestions we have now heard. He had long seen and lamented how much the cause in this city suffered, by the isolation of its friends; and he was persuaded that a great impulse would be given to it, if the friends could only be brought together, and become mutually acquainted.

JOSEPH A. DUGDALE said he thanked God that once more the standard of anti-slavery truth had been lifted up in the streets of this Babylon of America. We had had, this morning, a glorious and effective meeting, public, open to all comers, and thronged from first to last. Let the future bring what it might of discouragement and hostility, this fact could not be blotted out. He urged all the friends to stand firm to their ground, to contend valiantly, and to go forward as the enemy should yield.

EDMUND QUINCY moved an amendment to the 5th article of the Constitution, (notices of which proposed amendment had been previously given to the Executive Committee,) striking out the provision for the election of a Board of Managers, such a Board being superfluous and useless.

The motion to amend the 5th article was seconded by C. C. BURLEIGH of Connecticut, and unanimously adopted by the Society. The article, as amended, reads as follows:—

ART. V. The officers of this Society shall be a President, Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, Corresponding Secretaries, a Treasurer, and an Executive Committee of not less than five nor more than twelve members.

Mr. QUINCY gave notice of two other amendments, viz: to Articles VI. and VII.

Voted, To lay these proposed amendments on the table, with the understanding that they will be called up to-morrow morning.

Dr. O. H. WELLINGTON, of New York, introduced the following resolution:—

Resolved, That we recommend to the friends who sympathize with us in this city, to unite and form a New York Anti-Slavery Association for the city and vicinity.

Mr. PHILIP MOORE, residing in the vicinity of New York, seconded. He said he was brought up in the lap of slavery, and had suffered much from the influence of his education in Georgia; and he had of late deeply felt the need of more sympathy, and of opportunities of intercourse with anti-slavery minds. Once, said Mr. M., I was an opponent of this cause; when I first saw you, Mr. President, and heard you, I thought that you were a dangerous man, and I felt like offering resistance to you—and violent resistance. But, on further hearing the words which emanated from your speakers, men and women, and your own reflections upon them, I became convinced that this cause was God's truth, and that it would certainly prevail. I was not an easy or compliant convert, but the power of truth has brought me to this point.

THE PRESIDENT. You will make all the better abolitionist.

Adjourned to Thursday morning, 10 o'clock.

THURSDAY.

Met according to adjournment, the President in the chair. The proposed amendments to the Constitution were called up.

The amendment to Article VI., empowering the Executive Committee to appoint a Board of Assistant Managers in New York City, was explained, and unanimously adopted by the Society. The article, as amended, reads as follows:—

ART. VI. The Executive Committee shall have power to enact their own by-laws, fill any vacancy in their body, and in the offices of Secretary and Treasurer, employ agents, determine what compensation shall be paid to agents, and to the Corresponding Secretaries, direct the Treasurer in the application of all moneys, and call special meetings of the Society. They shall make arrangements for all meetings of the Society, make an annual written report of their doings, the expenditure, and funds of the Society, and shall hold stated meetings, and adopt the most energetic measures in their power to advance the objects of the Society. They may, if they shall see fit, appoint a Board of Assistant Managers, composed of not less than three nor more than seven persons residing in New York City or its vicinity, whose duty it shall be to render such assistance to the Committee, in conducting the affairs of the Society, as the exigencies of the cause may require. To this Board they may from time to time confer such of their own powers as they may deem necessary to the efficient conduct of the Society's business. The Board shall keep a record of its proceedings, and furnish a copy of the same for the information of the Committee as often as may be required.

The amendment of Article VII., striking out the provision which required the annual or special meeting to be held in New York during Anniversary week, was also adopted. The article now reads as follows:—

ART. VII. The Annual Meeting of the Society shall be held each year at such time and place as the Executive Committee may direct, when the accounts of the Treasurer shall be presented, the annual report read, appropriate addresses delivered, the Officers chosen, and such other business transacted as shall be deemed expedient.

The President then presented, from the Business Committee, the following resolutions:—

1. Resolved, That as the sole condition required by the American Anti-Slavery Society, to constitute membership therein, is a subscription to the principle that 'immediate emancipation is the right of the slave and the duty of the master,' and that the colored population of the land should be admitted to equal rights and privileges with the white—leaving each member free to decide, according to his own conscience and understanding, where that principle leads, and what it requires at his hands, in strict fidelity to the cause of those who are held in the galling chains of slavery,—no other discipline being exercised than that of untrammelled speech on its broad platform, and no other form of excommunication being adopted than that of obtaining and embodying the expression of an opinion, on the part of a majority of the Society, as to what is a compromise of the principle aforesaid; it follows that the widest cooperation is rendered feasible by this Society, without regard to sectarian differences or party considerations, on the part of all those who sincerely desire the overthrow of the slave system.

2. Resolved, That as no individual, by becoming a member of this Society, is responsible for the sentiments of any other member, on subjects extraneous to that of slavery, neither does he thereby abridge his right, on his individual responsibility as a man, to promulgate whatever views he deems just and true, and to make as many proselytes to his peculiar faith, as possible.

3. Resolved, therefore, that it is the clearest evidence of a malice or pro-slavery spirit, as well as the climax of absurdity, to hold this Society responsible for the peculiar doctrines or notions entertained or advocated by those who are united with it for the abolition of slavery, whether those doctrines relate to the Bible, the Sabbath, or any other subject.

4. Resolved, That this Society has never entertained the question, whether one day in the week is more holy than another; or whether the Bible is the inspired word of God; or whether the American government, aside from its connection with slavery, is worthy of support; or whether the clerical profession or an organized church ought to be countenanced; but it has

been true to its one grand, distinctive object, the extinction of slavery—discussing and taking action upon no other subject, and concerning itself only with the pro-slavery spirit, acts and institutions of the land, impartially and without respect of persons, 'without concealment and without compromise.'

5. Resolved, That this Society has ever maintained, that 'where the spirit of the Lord is, there is liberty'; that Christianity and Slavery are entirely irreconcilable; that nothing in the teachings and example of Jesus of Nazareth gives any countenance to oppression; but that, on the contrary, his mission is, to bind up the broken-hearted and to set the captive free; and that they crucify him afresh, and stain the glorious gospel which he came to promulgate, who cite him as approving or concurring in the enslaving of any portion of the human race.

6. Resolved, That in proof that its reliance for success is solely in God, and in the omnipotence of his truth, this Society refers not to its multiplicity of pious ejaculations or cant religious phrases, but to the principles it has adopted and the deeds it has wrought, in the face of 'principalities and powers, and spiritual wickedness in high places'—of afflictions, necessities, distresses, stripes, imprisonments, tumults, perils in the city and strip among false brethren—against a thoroughly corrupt and overwhelming public sentiment—and in behalf of millions who are peeled, mated out, and trodden under foot, who have no recompense to offer, and to espouse whose hated cause is to find the crown of thorns and the cross of martyrdom, socially, pecuniarily, religiously and politically.

WENDELL PHILLIPS presented the following resolution, and moved its adoption:—

Resolved, That this Society learns with great satisfaction that our beloved country, J. Miller McKim, of Philadelphia, is now on a visit to Great Britain; and though he has not gone as an official agent of this or any other Society, he will, without doubt, be in constant intercourse with Abolitionists abroad; and it is, therefore, not improper that we should give expression to our sincere confidence in, and regard for Mr. McKim, and our gratification that our transatlantic friends should become acquainted with one so thoroughly conversant with the character and progress of the Anti-Slavery Cause in this country, who has been so long its zealous and devoted advocate, and who is so entirely fitted to be its representative.

The resolution was seconded by Samuel May, Jr., and adopted unanimously.

The six resolutions first reported were laid on the table, in order to allow of the transaction of business.

OLIVER JOHNSON brought forward the subject of holding a meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society in Philadelphia, on or about the 4th of December next, in celebration of the second decade, or twentieth year, since its formation.

A discussion on this subject arose, in which Edward M. Davis, Oliver Johnson, the President, and Samuel May, Jr., participated, which resulted as follows:—

Voted, That the question of the Second Decennial Celebration of the formation of this Society, by a meeting in Philadelphia, be referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to take it into immediate consideration, confer with the Philadelphia friends, and issue a call for the meeting—if decided to hold it—at the earliest day possible.

On motion of EDMUND QUINCY, seconded by E. M. DAVIS, it was unanimously Voted, That the President of the Society be requested to prepare, and present at the Decade meeting (if held), an historical sketch, to be published, of the Cause and its progress, covering the time since the Society's Annual Reports were discontinued.

This proposal met with much favor from all present, and the task was undertaken by the President, Mr. Garrison.

The Committee on the Nomination of Officers of the Society for the ensuing year, by their Chairman Edmund Quincy, reported a list of Officers.

The Report was amended by making Edmund Quincy a Corresponding Secretary of the Society, in connection with Mr. GAY; also by placing the name of Georgiana Bruce Kirby, of Santa Cruz, California, on the list of the Vice Presidents.

The Report, as amended, was then accepted, *nam. cov.*, and the persons therein named are accordingly elected the Society's Officers for the ensuing year—viz.

President—Wm. LLOYD GARRISON, of Massachusetts.

Vice Presidents—Peter Libbey, Maine; Benjamin Comings, Luther Medley, New Hampshire; Patten Davis, Vermont; Francis Jackson, Edmund Quincy, Wm. L. Bowditch, Massachusetts; Asa Fairbanks, Rhode Island; Jas. B. Whitcomb, Connecticut; Samuel J. May, Thomas McClintock, Isaac Post, Piny Saxon, New York; Robert Purvis, Edward M. Davis, Thomas Whitton, Pennsylvania; George Atkinson, New Jersey; Thomas Garrett, Delaware; Thomas Donaldson, Asa Davis, William Steadman, Joseph Barker, Ohio; Clarkson Packard, Indiana; Joseph Merritt, Thomas Chandler, Michigan; John Wieblich, Illinois; James A. Shields, Iowa; Caleb Green, Minnesota; Georgiana B. Kirby, California.

Corresponding Secretaries—Edmund Quincy and Sydney H. Gay.

Recording Secretary—Wendell Phillips.

THE LIBERATOR.

BY FRANCES D. GAGE

Rise sweetly in some favorite strain ;
 For music has a holy power
 To charm my spirit from its pain.
 And when the stars begin to glow,
 How sweet the quiet hymn of eve !
 It whispers of some far-off land,
 Where we at last shall cease to grieve.

the sex, and their reading and studying physiology and medicine to practice; and we shall owe to the movement for the slave, the emancipation of white women as well as the blacks.

Be assured, my dear friend GARRISON, that all these things are beginning to be seen and felt, and referred to you and your deservedly called martyr friend. Men are now beginning to trace effects to causes.

I am pleased to see your columns kept open to ELIZ

that their emigration from this densely populated country will be of great use to the world in the next two or three generations.

An immensity of good has arisen, and a still greater good will arise, from the motives which have been thrown, by the discoveries of gold, broadcast before men, inducing them to circulate to different parts of the world. Australia will become, in another generation

I hope your commercial people will stir this matter up; it is really most important, commercially, morally, and educationally.

But I must hastily conclude.
Sincerely thine,
R. ALLEN.

WENDELL PHILLIPS and HORACE MANN. A newspaper controversy has been going on for some time in the columns of THE LIBERATOR, between these two distinguished men. Mr. Mann has evidently the worst of it, so far.—*Covenanter.*

so is their verisimilitude apparent; and that is why they are denominated 'familiar spirits.' The office of 'familiar spirits' seems to have been chiefly that of counsellors; the people advised with them, and those who had familiar spirits were called, if men, 'wards,' if women, 'witches.'

Now, my unbelieving friends, you laugh, and point me to the witches of New England, in days of yore.

sure can never be attained ; hence no more need
told on that point, except that it offers excellent fa-
cilities for out-door exercise.

Again, the inducements offered attract a great many
who are educating themselves. It is well known that
such persons generally make the best students, and
advantage of such associates should not be overlooked.

SALEM, MASS. W. H. I.

But it is asked, 'If neither Congress nor the States are required to provide for the delivery of these certificates, and the free States are unwilling to do it, shall the provision of the Constitution be executed?' To answer this question, I turn back to the description of the 'judicial power,' (Art. 3: sec. 2,) and I see it extends, among other things, to 'controversies between two or more States,' and 'between citizen

awowing Mr. Parker's idea of the Christian woman's faith,—I profess to be a woman of 'some considerable culture,' and if Mr. P. discredits it, will cite him some tolerable judges in the old world and in the new.

L. P. C. C.

* Mr. Parker will excuse the omission of the 'Rev.' I cannot give it to the most esteemed in ministry, whether male or female, or take it myself.

ABRAHAM LIVEZEY, M. D., Dean,
No. 329 North Twelfth street, Philadelphia.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Fourth Annual Session.

THE next session of this Institution will commence
on September 1st, 1853, and continue five months,
closing on the 31st of January, 1854.

Also, the Twenty-First Annual Report of the
of Managers of the Massachusetts A. S. Society,
the pen of EDWARD QUINCY, Esq. Price 37½ cents.

A Discourse occasioned by the death of DANIEL WIL-
STER, preached at the Melodeon on Sunday, Dec. 11
1852, by Rev. THEODORE PARKER. This Discourse has
been much enlarged, and occupies 116 pages. Price
37½ cents.

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